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## BRITAIN AND U.S. ACCUSED OF VIOLATING UNO CHARTER

### MAINTENANCE OF TROOPS IN FAR EAST AND GREECE

### BITTER ATTACK BY WHITE RUSSIAN DELEGATE AT ASSEMBLY MEETING

**NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—**WHITE RUSSIA TODAY ACCUSED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF "FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER BY KEEPING TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST AND GREECE."

The charge was made on the floor of the General Assembly by M. Kuzma Kiselev, chief Byelo-Russian delegate, and brought into the open the sharp dispute between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers over the disposition of American and British armed forces.

Russia earlier had served notice that it would demand that the United States and United Kingdom give an accounting of their troops line-throughout the world.

M. Kiselev charged that Britain was doing everything she could to maintain troops in the Middle East, and particularly attacked the presence of British troops in Greece, charging anew that they were interfering with Greek affairs.

He said the number of British troops in Egypt was several times as great as Britain was entitled to maintain under the 1936 Treaty. He also said the British maintained an air force in Iraq and controlled the military forces in Iraq.

M. Kiselev charged the United States military in China with giving aid to a reactionary regime, an action "not calculated to contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Far East."

He said it was imperative that the United Nations take action against France along the line of Poland's ineffectual Security Council proposal that all nations rupture relations. He asserted that Spain was at present a military camp harbouring dangerous Nazi criminals and scientists, and the Franco Government was a danger to world peace and security.

He said the failure of the Security Council to take action was a great disappointment to peoples throughout the world. "We demand that the Council examine this question anew," he stated.

## STALIN SEES CHURCHILL AS THREAT TO PEACE

**London, Oct. 28 (UP).—**Asked what in his opinion, at present was the most serious threat to peace in the whole world, Generalissimo Stalin replied: "The incendiaries of a new war, foremost of whom is Churchill and those who think like him in England and the United States."

He was replying to a questionnaire submitted by Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the United States. Stalin called his replies in Russian to Mr. Baillie in London. As translated into English by the United Press in London, the questions and answers were as follows:

1. Do you agree with the opinion of Secretary of State Byrnes, expressed in his broadcast speech of last Friday, about the increased tension between Russia and the United States?—No.

2. If such increasing tension exists, could you indicate a reason of reasons for it, and what are the main means for eliminating it?—This question does not apply, in view of my answer to the preceding question.

3. Do you consider that present negotiations will lead to the conclusion of peace treaties which will establish amicable relations between peoples who were allies in the war against Fascism, and will they remove the danger of an outbreak of war on the part of the former Axis countries?—I hope so.

4. What in your opinion are the fundamental obstacles to the establishment of such amicable mutual relations between nations

which were allies in the Great War?—This question does not apply in view of answer to the preceding question.

5. What is Russia's reaction to a peace treaty with Italy?—Yugo-Slavia has grounds to be dissatisfied.

6. What in your opinion is, at present, the most serious threat to peace in the whole world?—The incendiaries of a new war, foremost of whom is Churchill and those who think like him in England and the United States.

7. If such a threat should arrive what steps should be taken by the peoples of the world in order to avoid a new war?—It is necessary to unmask and bring the incendiaries of a new war.

8. Is the United Nations Organisation a guarantee of the interests of small nations?—So far it is difficult to say.

9. Do you think that the four zones of occupation in Germany should in the near future be thrown together insofar as economic administration is concerned, with a view to restoring Germany as a peaceful economic unit and thus

(Continued on Page 4)

### Singapore Dock Strike Deadlock Over Rice Ration

**Singapore, Oct. 28.—**While the average individual Singapore rice ration is about four and half ounces daily, the 7,000 striking wharf workers insist on their demand for four one-pound rice meals daily being fully conceded, their representatives told the harbour authorities in renewed discussions this morning, it is authoritatively disclosed.

The impossibility of granting this demand was pointed out to the strike committee who decided to convene

### NEW CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

**Nanking, Oct. 28.—**A three-article cease-fire proposal has been signed by 12 mediating third party leaders and delivered to the headquarters of the National Government, the Communists and the special United States envoy to China, Gen. George Marshall.

No details are as yet available of the specific points of the proposal which was the subject of a discussion among the members of the Government immediately after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek returned this afternoon after a one-week visit to Formosa.

According to neutral observers the proposal probably stipulates cease-fire in China proper, as well as Manchuria, and provides for the troops of both factions maintaining the present position.

The Communists are not very hopeful of peace, especially in view of the latest Government offensive in Manchuria which a Communist spokesman to-day said could hardly be described as "self-defensive fighting."

A further mass meeting to consult the strikers later to-day. The harbour authorities do not expect an answer before to-morrow.

Meanwhile, all civilian labour has ceased at the wharves where 400 Japanese surrendered personnel are continuing to work rice-pool ships, munition ships and about five merchantmen.

The strikers say that they will continue to picket rice godowns but the harbour authorities say that they will continue to use Japanese labour for essential tasks of maintaining rice supplies.

Japanese labour is at present being used to complete the loading and discharging of merchantmen where it is convenient and some preference is being given to rubber loading. It is stated. As the Japanese labour force is small, not much work can be done.

The conduct of the strike has so far been fairly orderly.—Reuter.

### Kowloon Rioters Admit Throwing Stones At Police

Suspending sentence on three men and one juvenile who were arrested after a Police baton charge against rioters in Waterloo Road, Kowloon, yesterday, Mr. Lo, at Kowloon Court this morning, said he took a very serious view of the case.

The defendants, who were charged with disorderly conduct, admitted they had thrown stones.

They will be sentenced after hearing of the case against 34 other men and juveniles, arrested after the rioting in Portland Street and Waterloo Road on Saturday, has been heard. These alleged rioters were remanded for three days yesterday for further enquiries.

### Govt Yields On National Health Bill

**London, Oct. 28.—**The Government yielded to Conservative Opposition in the House of Lords to-day by introducing three amendments to the National Health Service Bill giving hospital committees more control over their own hospitals.

It was on similar amendments moved by the Opposition that the Government was defeated three times last week.—Reuter.

### Acid Thrown At Troop Trucks In Bengal

**Calcutta, Oct. 28 (UP).—**Unofficial sources reported to-day that 19 persons were killed and 91 injured on Sunday during communal riots between Hindus and Moslems.

The official communique said the police fired on several mobs to disperse them. Some of the rioters carried firearms and home-made bombs.

The disturbances were most serious in the poorest sections of the city.

Acid was thrown on two troop trucks during the day. Public transportation services were operating on skeleton schedules. Bus driver and taxi drivers and others were striking in a demand for effective protection.

In eastern Bengal Province, where the current wave of riots started and spread to Calcutta, Brig P. N. Thapar, Indian officer in charge of military operations there, reported to-day that communal rioting between Hindus and Moslems had spread to the Province of Bihar.

A London dispatch, quoting an Exchange Telegraph report from Calcutta, reported to-day that communal rioting between Hindus and Moslems had spread to the Province of Bihar.

Thirteen persons were reported killed at Patna while 10 persons were injured in disturbances at Monghyr.

**Appeal By Wavel**  
**New Delhi, Oct. 28.—**Field-Marshal Lord Wavel, Viceroy of India, in a broadcast over the New Delhi radio to-day—the first day of the autumn session of the Assembly—appealed to the country to end the strike "which now poisons the life and disgraces the fair name of India."

The Viceroy said: "It is my desire and hope that all elements in this Government go forward to the end of communal strife and to the present problems of India and in furthering the formation of a new government, which would enable the British Government to complete the transfer of power to India."

"But India cannot go forward to her destiny and we cannot devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the great work that lies ahead of us all when our minds are filled with constant anxiety and apprehension."

"We desire, as I am sure does every man of goodwill, that freedom from fear of communal strife shall become general throughout the length and breadth of India."

"Let us not look backwards to the old hatreds and injuries and recriminations but forwards to the prospect of a free and powerful and prosperous India."—Reuter.

### SARDINIA SWEEP BY VIOLENT RAINSTORM

**Rome, Oct. 28 (UP).—**Rescue workers counted at least 40 dead and more than 1,000 injured and thousands homeless to-day following the violent week-end rainstorm which raged over two Italian islands and the Tyrrhenian coast of the mainland near Leghorn.

Thirty-three persons were killed and 1,000 injured on Sardinia where the worst damage occurred. The local authorities said thousands of cattle were drowned and sections of the main line of the railway washed out. At least 50 homes previously damaged by Allied air bombings collapsed when the Mazzeo River flooded its banks near the Sardinian capital of Cagliari, and left water three yards deep in the suburb of Elmas.

Seven others met their death at Porto Santo Stefano outside Leghorn with some bodies carried one mile by the strong winds which at times reached cyclonic proportions. Officials said thousands of homes in the area were left roofless.

### DUTCH SHIP SHELLED

**Batavia, Oct. 28.—**The Netherlands 600-ton coaster Holandia was shelled without warning in the vicinity of Kroeng Raha Bay, north Sumatra, on October 24, it was officially announced here to-day. Five shells, which were fired within ten minutes, all missed the ship by hundreds of yards.

The French liner Ile De France was shelled at the same place, some time ago.—Reuter.

### Bomb Discovered Near Parliament Building In Rome

**Rome, Oct. 28 (UP).—**Post-war Italy to-day underwent its greatest wave of Fascist activity since the liberation as thousands of neo-Fascists rampaged up and down the peninsula celebrating the 24th anniversary of Mussolini's Black Shirt march on Rome.

In Rome, the anniversary was marked by the discovery of a 77 mm unexploded projectile which had been planted during the night outside the Parliament buildings where the Republic's new constitutional assembly will meet next month.

The fused shell, which could have destroyed an entire wing of the chambers, was marked in white and draped with the traditional Black Shirt flag.

### DARING PIRACY ON THE YANGTSE

**Nankang, Oct. 28.—**Two Chinese Army officers were shot dead and another officer seriously wounded when pirates opened fire on them during an attempt to seize the steamer Clich Hsin owned by the San Hsing Shipping Company while it was on its way from Wuhu to Nanking.

The crew said that a gang of 21 pirates, disguised as ordinary passengers, seized the vessel when it was passing the Silinganang waters and completely looted the passengers, taking from them a booty worth NC\$30,000,000.

The pirates also looted all the arms carried by the dead and wounded officers, and decamped from the ship at Newloubou.—Central News.

Carabinieri and troops were mustered for emergency duty to prevent outbreaks in the observance of 11 Duce's grab of power on October 28, 1922, but were unable to prevent most of the overall display of black flags and Fascist symbols to plague the new born republic since Fascism was routed.

Scores have been arrested and hundreds of black flags torn down by the authorities throughout the country but the ring-leaders escaped apprehension and the Government attempts to stamp out rising Fascism were fruitless.

The greatest activity came from the monarchist south. In Naples the police were busy throughout the day neutralising and carting away assortments of bombs and tearing down streaming black pennants.

In the southern port city Fascist flags were removed from the principal doorway of the Bank of Naples, from schools and from many but-ings on the principal streets.

The explosion of a 1,000-lb. bomb killed one and injured two in Milan where the fanatical Fascists dug up Mussolini's corpse last spring.

The police believed, however, that the bomb explosion was an isolated incident resulting from the attempts of a fruit peddler to ripen his products by heating with an acetylene apparatus.

In Rome and Naples special political police were patrolling the streets and arresting groups of youths and agitators found distributing Fascist pamphlets which the police said had been printed in Naples. They carried such typical Fascist slogans as "We don't give a damn" and "We want the Duce."

### Carroll Case Opens At Sessions

The case against William Joseph Carroll, charged under the Defence Regulations with (1) between December 28, 1941, and February 29, 1942, assisting the enemy by serving as a member of the Military Investigation Bureau of the Japanese Army, and (2) acting as Procurement Officer for the Japanese for the purchase of various kinds of metals, chemicals and radio parts, opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Williams.

Mr. M. A. de Silva is appearing for the Prosecution and the Hon Mr. Leo D'Almada, instructed by Mr. J. M. D'Almada Remedios is defending. The case is proceeding.

**Paris, Oct. 28.—**Royal Air Force Headquarters in Paris this afternoon announced that a Meteor Gloster E-100, which took off from England to-day to break the London to Paris record, missed the Le Bourget airfield because of bad weather and made a forced landing in a field 24 kilometres northeast of Paris with its tanks almost dry.—Reuter.

## Support For Entry Of Jews To Palestine Reiterated By Truman

### LETTER TO KING OF SAUDI ARABIA

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—**President Harry Truman has sent a letter to King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, reiterating his support for the immediate entry of at least 100,000 Jews into Palestine and establishment of a Jewish National Home there, it was announced in Washington to-day.

"My feelings with regard to Arabs are at present of a most friendly character. I deplore any kind of conflict between Arabs and Jews and am convinced that if both peoples approach the problems before them in a spirit of conciliation and moderation, these problems can be solved to the lasting benefit of all concerned," said the President.

"I take this opportunity to express my earnest hope that Your Majesty will use the great influence which you possess in finding in the immediate future a just and lasting solution."

President Truman drew King Ibn Saud's attention to the situation of the surviving victims of Nazi persecution in Europe and said that the Government and people of the United States had supported the concept of a Jewish National Home in Palestine since the termination of the first World War.

The letter continued: "The United States which contributed its blood and resources to winning that war could not divest itself of certain responsibility for the manner in which territories were disposed of, or for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time."

National Home  
"It took the position to which it still adheres that these peoples should be prepared for self-government and also that a National Home for Jewish people should be established in Palestine."

"It was entirely in keeping with the traditional policies of this Government that over a year ago I began to correspond with the British in an effort to expedite the solving of urgent problems of Jewish survivors in displaced persons camps by the transfer of a substantial number of them to Palestine."

"This Government is still hopeful it may proceed along (Continued on Page 4)

### Palestine Jewry Goes To Polls

**Jerusalem, Oct. 28.—**The most important election in the history of Zionism takes place to-night when Palestine Jewry goes to the polls to elect 79 delegates to the 22nd World Zionist Congress due to open on December 9 at Basle, Switzerland—the scene of the first Congress in 1898.

On the result of the elections may rest the final decision whether Jews will join the London talks on the future of Palestine when these resume on December 10.

Due to a curfew which was clamped down on Jewish quarters in Jerusalem on October 19 is being lifted to-night for one night to enable the Jews to vote.

About 300,000 of Palestine's estimated 600,000 Jews have purchased "shekel"—the Zionist emblem entitling them to vote.

The 15 parties contesting are headed by the Palestine Labour party (Mapai) the biggest single political faction in Palestine.

For the first time in the history of the elections the Jewish Communist Party is contesting.—Reuter.

## NO CHANGE IN SUDAN STATUS CONTEMPLATED

**London, Oct. 28.—**The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, stated in the House of Commons to-day that no change in the existing status and administration of Sudan was contemplated.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Conservative) asked if the statements attributed to the Egyptian Prime Minister were incorrect.

On his return to Egypt from London the Egyptian Prime Minister was reported to have stated that it had definitely been decided to achieve unity between Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown.

Mr. Lyttelton replied: "They seem to me to be partial and misleading, in so far as they seem to announce an agreement while these are purely preliminary conversations and nothing final was negotiated. In that respect I think Mr. Lyttelton is correct."

"I must emphasise in the first place that the exchanges of view which have taken place in London between Mr. Bevin, Foreign Secretary, and Sidiqi Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, were conversations of a personal and exploratory basis and not negotiations. The conversations were conducted on the understanding that they did not commit either Government and that they were to be treated as confidential."

"I can only, therefore, regret that incomplete reports from Egypt should have appeared in the press. These reports deal with only isolated aspects of the talks, without reference to the whole range of other matters dealt with in the conversations."

"I am sure that in view of what I have stated as to the nature of the conversations, the House will not wish to press for further details at the moment."

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent tonight writes: "The conflict between last Saturday's statement by the Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidiqi Pasha, on his return to Cairo that Egyptian sovereignty over Sudan would be recognised, and Mr. Clement Attlee's statement in the House of Commons to-day that no change in the status and position of Sudan is contemplated, is considered by well-informed quarters here to be more apparent than real."

The clue, it is believed, lies in the ambiguities of the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, on which the present condominium in Sudan is based. This treaty, according to expert sources here, gave no hint to admit (Continued on Page 4)

### STOP PRESS

### BOAC PRESSURISATION SYSTEM FAILS

**London, Oct. 28 (UP).—**The BOAC Constellation "Balmora" from New York landed at the London airport ahead of schedule early to-day after a pressurisation gave way over the Atlantic and the pilot had to dive from 10,000 feet to 7,000 feet.

A BOAC official said a loud "pop" was heard and the cabin of the aircraft filled with smoke as the plane headed for Shannon airport.

The 28 passengers aboard the Constellation were asleep when the pressurisation system failed. Capt. G. R. Buxton, one of the senior BOAC pilots, immediately determined from the instruments in his cockpit that the pressurisation system was out of order and dived as steeply as safely possible to take the plane out of the cold, rarified atmosphere.

One of the passengers, Mrs. Holling-brook Kent, said "I thought my last moment had come. I was sleeping when I heard an explosion and the cabin filled with smoke." The other passengers included Sir Percy and Lady Winifred Mills.

### BENGAL OUTRAGE

**Dacca, Bengal, Oct. 28.—**A curfew was clamped down to-day on the disturbed areas of Dacca after mobs had held up two trains—both times by getting the alarm bell pulled from inside—and attacked the passengers.

Two people were killed and six were injured in these attacks.—Reuter.



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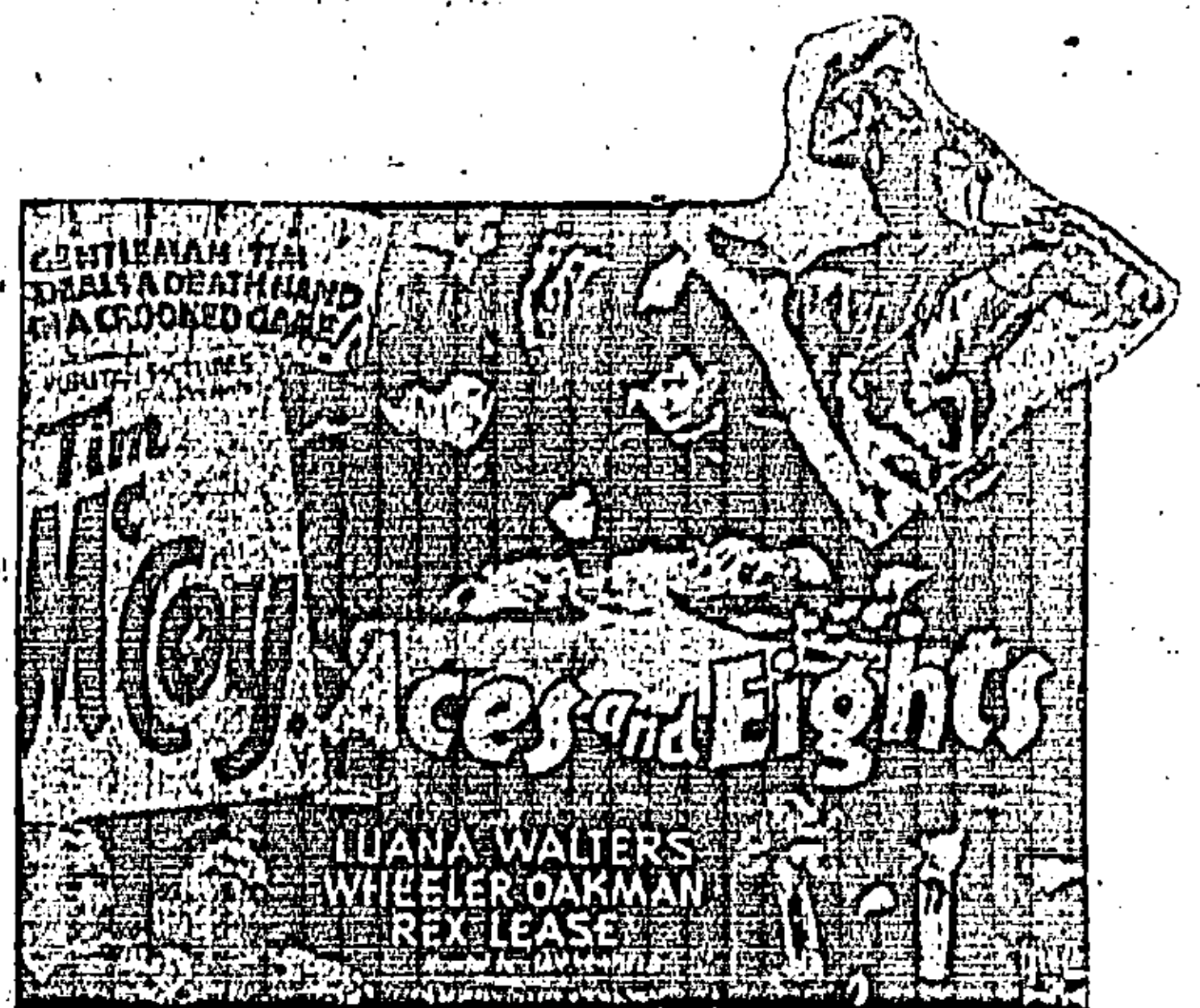
SHOWING  
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QUEEN'S

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NEVER BEFORE SUCH THRILLS! ROMANCE! GLORY!  
Moss Harts "WINGED VICTORY"  
with the U.S. Army Air Force  
TO-MORROW  
Margret Lockwood Stewart Granger in "LOVE STORY"

## U.S. Army Surplus Stores On Way To Shanghai

Some US\$500,000,000 worth of United States army surplus stores of various kinds, recently bought by the Chinese Government, is expected to begin arriving in Shanghai in the middle of November.

The goods, scattered over several islands in the Pacific, include trucks and other vehicles and materials for building pontoons, airfields, godowns and houses.

They will be transported to Shanghai by two large vessels borrowed by the Chinese Government. The capacity of the two ships is said to be 20,000 tons a month.

To expedite shipment of the stores, the Board of Supply—a Chinese Government agency—has established a storage and transportation department in the Mariana Islands, with a branch office at Guam—Reuter.

## LESE MAJESTE CASE

### Hirohito Accused of Eating Too Much Food

Tokyo, Oct. 28 (UP).—The Tokyo District Court prosecutor to-day demanded 10 years' imprisonment against Matsutaro Matsushima, Communist, charged with lese majeste because he carried a placard in the hunger demonstration last May in which he allegedly sarcastically assailed Emperor Hirohito.

The placard carried an "imperial rescript" saying the Emperor ate to his heart's content but the people should die of starvation. Kan Inumaru, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Household Ministry, appearing as a witness, denied that food was wasted in the palace kitchen as charged by Communist Party members. He said: "As far as I know the Emperor's food is extremely simple and is not different from the general people."

The defence counsel referred to a Gallup poll saying that Americans now generally consider the Emperor no better than the common people under democratic Japan and, therefore, the charge against the defendant should be dismissed.

## MOROCCO'S PETITION

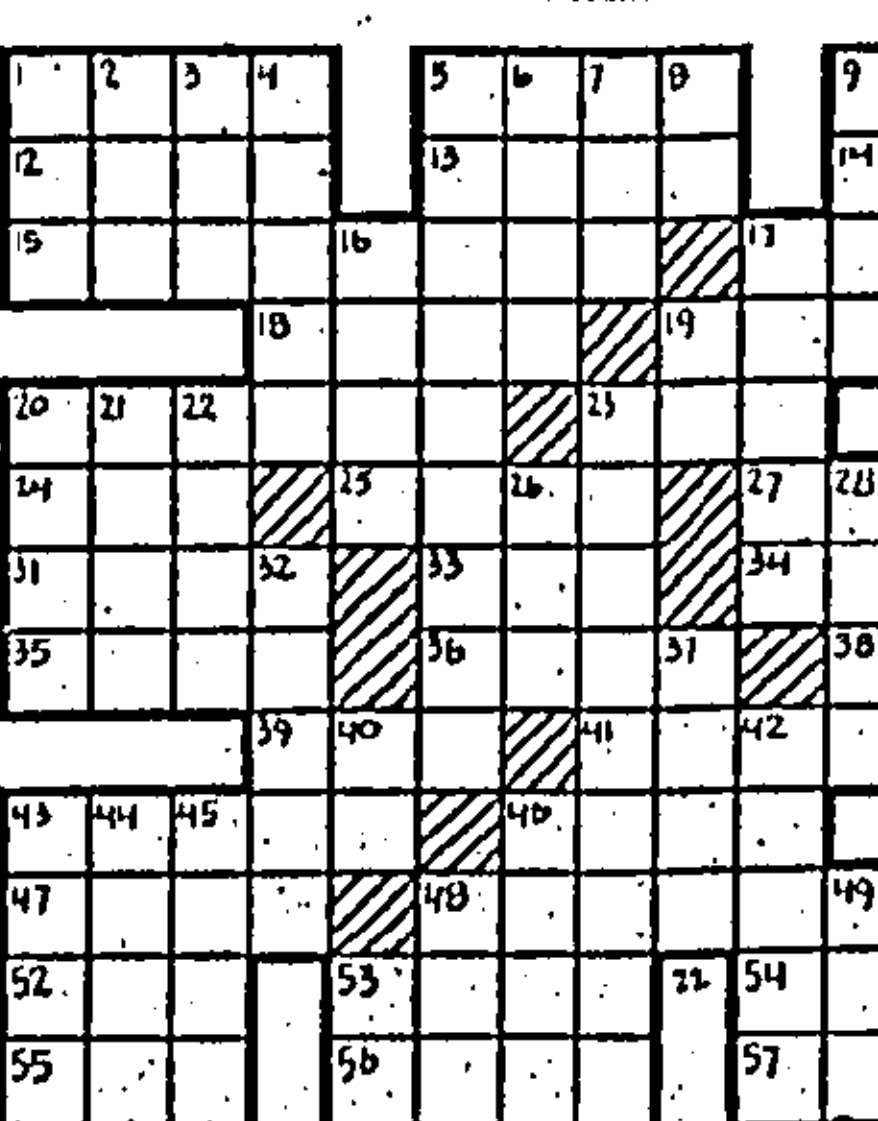
### Abolition of System Of Spanish Protection

Tangier, Oct. 27.—The National Reform Party of Morocco to-day sent a cable to Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, asking the United Nations to abolish the system of Spanish protection of Morocco.

The cable, which is signed by Abdel Halek Torres, a prominent figure in Spanish Morocco, asks "The democratic nations, in the name of Justice and humanity, to abolish the system of protection imposed on Morocco." It continues: "This system is arbitrary and Imperialist and its application during 34 years has proved a failure. We implore those who signed the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter to save our people and bring us back to freedom and independence."

## Crossword Puzzle

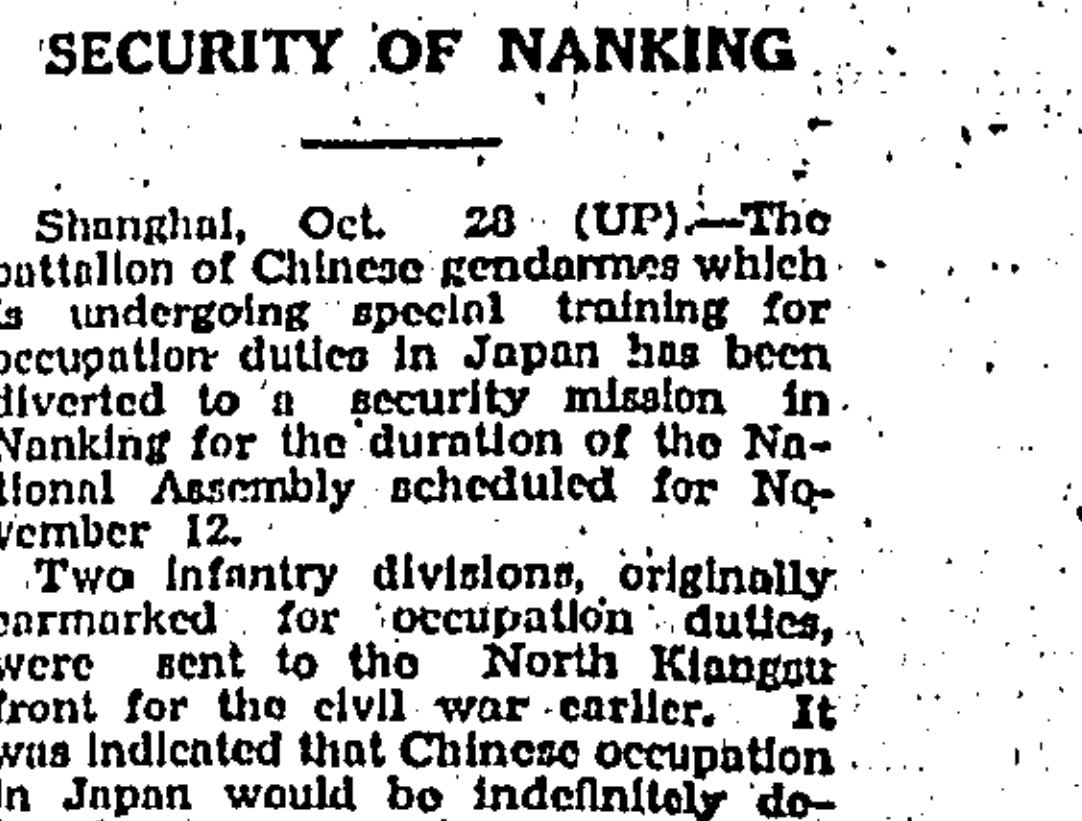
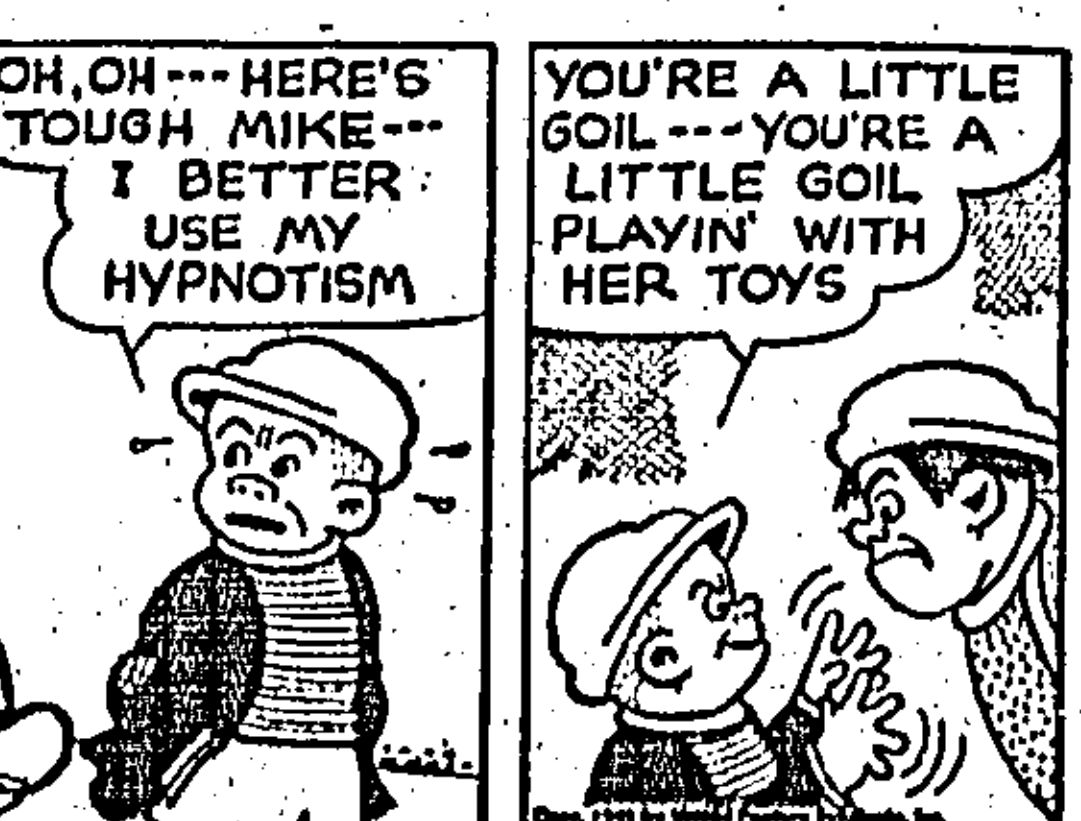
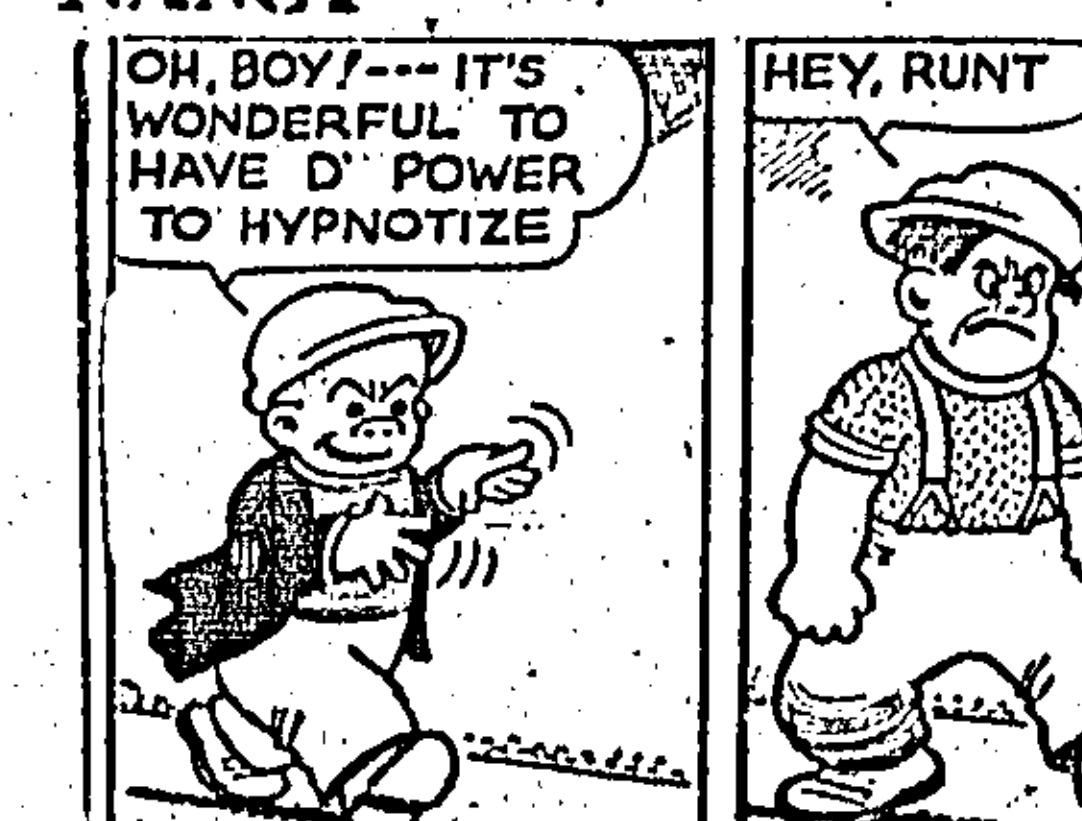
ACROSS  
1—Link game  
2—Dust forth  
3—Moccasin  
12—Semi-precious stone  
13—Sharp to taste  
14—High price  
15—Black marks  
16—Large game against record  
17—Beer ingredients  
18—Dry  
19—Linger  
20—Quantity of bacon  
21—Clutch of eggs  
22—Part of "to be"  
23—Rioter  
24—Patron saint of sailors



## DOWN

1—Supreme deity  
2—Open (sports)  
3—Escape (slang)  
4—Mean  
5—Movements  
6—Top of head  
7—Butter tetch  
8—Wet (abbr.)  
9—Sound of bell  
10—Wing  
11—Large town  
12—Diet of dance  
13—Measure water  
14—Fruit with awe  
15—Region  
16—Conveyance for yards  
17—Device to measure water  
18—Scatter seed  
19—Fashion  
20—Hebrew weight  
21—Rag  
22—Roman tyrant  
23—Compass point  
24—Temperaments  
25—Masculine  
26—Do as told  
27—Wind instrument  
28—Sixth element  
29—Heavily  
30—Flightless bird  
31—Pound (abbr.)

## NANCY Mike'll Get Curls Next



## EXPANSION OF BRITISH EXPORT TRADE

THE Board of Trade's review of British overseas trade, just issued, is of particular interest for two reasons. In the first place, it demonstrates the steadiness with which the country's exports have been expanding since the beginning of this year. At the end of the first quarter, they stood at 84 per cent of the 1938 volume rising to 98 per cent in the second quarter and to 104 per cent (provisional estimate) in the third quarter.

Secondly, it shows that this steady rise is shared to a remarkable degree by a high percentage of different manufactured goods. The significance of this latter development is that it confirms the careful, co-ordinated planning which lies behind the British export drive, planning which provides for equitable distribution of manpower and for purchase and utilisation of essential raw materials along lines ensuring the maximum industrial output.

Machinery exports, for example, which are now 110 per cent of the average 1938 volume, have risen from 95,500 tons in the first quarter to 110,700 tons in the second quarter and 127,400 tons in the third. Shipments of agricultural machinery, in particular, have soared during the last nine months, those for the last quarter—15,300 tons—being over three times the 1938 average.

The value of electrical goods is given as £7,000,000, £8,800,000 and £9,800,000 for the three quarters, bringing shipments to the new high record of three times the 1938 figures. Allowing for the rise in prices, the volume was higher by about 75 per cent.

Exports of radio sets have risen from 32,000 in the first quarter to 74,000 in the second and 102,000 in the third quarter, the last figure

being nearly five times the 1938 average.

The number of new motor cars exported in the third quarter was 20,620, or almost double 1938 exports for the period. Figures for preceding quarters were 6,779 and 13,430.

One of the most interesting returns is that for exports of new ships. The figures of 6,000 to 6,000 and 30,000 tons for the three quarters show that Britain's big shipbuilding programme is now beginning to show results. The announcement this week that the tonnage now being built in United Kingdom shipyards in the third quarter was close to 1,000,000 tons—50 per cent of world merchant shipbuilding—of which 20 per cent is scheduled for export, is a pointer to the prominent part this industry will be taking in the national export drive.

Britain is also expanding exports of another type of transport—locomotives. In the third quarter, these exports nearly doubled those of the second quarter and represented more than a threefold increase on 1938 figures.

While it is too early to make a forecast for British export trade during the last quarter of this year, it is possible at least to reckon with a very favourable start. According to the Board of Trade, present indications are that October exports may approach the record figure of 120 per cent of the 1938 volume, which was attained in July this year.

## UNDULY GRANDIOSE FUNERAL

London, Oct. 28.—British regret at the "unduly grandiose funeral given to John Rallis," former quelling premier of Greece under German occupation, who died on Saturday, was expressed by a Foreign Office spokesman to-day.

Rallis, who was deprived of his nationality in 1944 by King George of the Hellenes, died of cancer and his funeral, according to Athens reports was attended by several hundred right-wing politicians. In May last year, Rallis was sentenced to life imprisonment by a special court—Reuter.

## ADRIFT IN CHANNEL

Walmer, Kent, Oct. 28.—After a night-long search, two men reported adrift in the Channel in a small rowing boat, the Walmer lifeboat was re-launched about nine o'clock this morning when a small rowing boat was seen in the Straits of St Margaret's Bay. The boat contained the men who were waving their arms weakly as flying pieces of rag as signals. The boat was carried away last night by a strong wind and tide.

The men had intended going only for a short trip. Coastguards and others searched the beaches for them during the night.—Reuter.

## URANIUM DEPOSITS IN TANGANYIKA

Dar es Salaam, Oct. 28.—Specimens of uranium, the essential ingredient of the atomic bomb, have been found in Ugungu Mountains in Tanganyika, the Chief Inspector of Mines for the territory, stated to-day.

He was replying to questions from Africans as to their mining rights in Tanganyika. Certain minerals such as radioactive substances, diamonds and salt, he told them, were under strict Government control.

—The Chinese were free to carry out mining operations on exactly the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics—Reuter.

## STUTTGART ARRESTS

Stuttgart, Oct. 28.—Fifteen arrests have been made since last night's explosion outside the DeNazification Courts at Esslingen. Police dogs helped to track down suspects. German workers at Esslingen which is in the United States zone are staging a 30-minute strike to-morrow as a demonstration against the bomb attempt. The strike is being organised by the trade unions.

There were no casualties from the explosion, which was similar to attempts made against the courts ten days ago.

Half of the 600 workers engaged in dismantling an aircraft factory for Russia went on strike to-day in protest against the Russian removal of workers.

The workers are holding a meeting to-night to decide on future action.—Reuter.

## Commons Statement On Return Of Malayan Planters

London, Oct. 28.—"It is probable that all who are eligible for free return passages to Malaya will be offered accommodation in ships returning before December," declared the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day about free return passages to Malaya for planters and their wives.

"Where good reason can be shown for inability to accept any such offer, the question of providing free passage at a later date will receive sympathetic consideration, but refusal without adequate reason of accommodation offered will naturally entail forfeiture of claims to free passage," he said.

Sir Basil Neven Spence, (Conservative) had asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware that his decision that free return passages would not be available to planters and their wives returning to Malaya after December 31, except in special circumstances approved by the Malayan Government, was causing great anxiety in those planters and their wives who had not yet been able to return because of their health, inability to find employment, or because of lack of accommodation.

He was asked whether he would give an assurance that this date would be extended in all reasonable cases.—Reuter.

## FRENCH FOOD CRISIS PLEA BY PREMIER

Paris, Oct. 27.—It is forecast that Paris will next week have less than one quarter of the meat needed to provide everybody with the official ration of 300 grammes.

M. Bidault, in his broadcast appeal last night, asserted that there were enough potential food supplies in France to assure every citizen a just share.

Efforts towards a free market in foodstuffs, he said, had resulted in immediate and big increases in prices. In a few days the price of potatoes and dry beans had doubled and the price of wheat had sometimes trebled in comparison with the prices a year ago.

"The issue to-day," he said, "is to maintain national independence and protect currency. If the producers give way indefinitely to the temptation of higher prices, it means the ruin of our currency."

During that every step should be taken to ensure the health of children, M. Bidault disclosed that the French birth rate this year had shown the greatest increase in over 25 years. "France this year will have 600,000 children," he said. "It would be criminal to discourage this effort."—Reuter.

## YOKOHAMA TRAGEDY

Yokohama, Oct. 28. (UP).—Eight Army Headquarters announced that two American women SCAP workers were drowned yesterday when a station wagon plunged into 40 feet of water off the edge of South Pier and sank alongside the USS Chicago.

The accident resulted from sudden failure of the brakes which caused the car to roll off the pier. The names of the victims are being withheld for 48 hours, until official notification of the next-of-kin.

J.A. Butler and G.M. Kirkland, American Red Cross workers, were shot to the surface by pressure and had no time to save the women.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Elv Culbertson)

In to-day's deal there were two suits from which declarer might get the slam-filling trick. Unfortunately, he chose to play for a possibility instead of a sure thing.

South, dealer. North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♦ 10 2	♥ K 8 2	♠ K 8 2	♣ K 8
♠ Q J 7 6 5 4	♥ Q 10 9 7	♦ 7 6	♣ 5 4 3 2
♦ 3 2	♥ 4 3 2	♠ 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

The bidding:

North	West	North	West
1 N	2 N	3 N	4 N
5 N	6 N	7 N	8 N

North made a very good bid when he jumped to five no trump, not allowing West's spade overcall (which had been a desperate attempt to head off the opponents) nor his own lack of a spade stopper.

to keep him from co-operating with South's strong opening.

West opened the spade queen. South won, covered sure tricks, and came out one short. Hence, after only superficial thought, he tried the heart finesse. East captured dummy's jack and still had the heart suit stopped, so down South went.

It was true that South had a good chance to win an extra heart trick, either by winning the finesse or by bringing home dummy's fourth heart through a good break, but it was also true that the full-filling trick could have been definitely counted on in either direction. I refer, of course, to the revealed spade situation. East had shown out on the first lead, marking West with seven cards in the suit. South should have cashed two diamond tricks, two clubs and the two top hearts, then led the spade ten from dummy (or led up to that card). With West following suit twice in diamonds and in clubs, he could have only two hearts; after taking them out of his hand, declarer could make the spade throw-in with complete safety and assurance. West's forced spade return up to South's king-eight would of course produce the twelfth trick.

## CONCERN OVER STRENGTH OF SOVIET ARMY

London, Oct. 27.—Diplomatic circles here are trying to explain away the concern caused by former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's question in the House of Commons last Wednesday about the strength of the Soviet Army stationed outside Soviet Russia which Mr Churchill estimated at 200 divisions.

Several papers to-day also dealt with the comparative strength of armed forces among the Big Three. According to the papers the figure of 200 divisions does not constitute any really alarming factor. The disposal of the probable 200 divisions, it is believed, might be as follows: Germany 90 divisions, Austria 20 divisions, Finland 10 divisions, Poland 25 divisions, Balkans 55 divisions. However, two-thirds of the Soviet Army is merely engaged in occupation and administration work and is not organized on a war footing.

Furthermore, it is said that a Soviet division is smaller than either the American or British division. Therefore 200 divisions might mean only 1,500,000 men.

The Soviet Union is also stationing 250,000 of its troops in the Far East. At the end of the war the Russians had mobilised an estimated 12,000,000 men or approximately the same as the Americans mobilised. Since V-J day the number of Russians demobilised was estimated at 7,000,000. Americans demobilised 9,000,000 and British 3,000,000. As a result Soviet Russia now maintains about 5,000,000 within its own borders, while America has 2,000,000 and Britain 170,000 men.—Central News.

Yorkshire Post Estimate Leeds, Oct. 28 (UP).—The Yorkshire Post military correspondent estimated to-day that Russia maintains an army of 360 divisions totalling 3,500,000 men distributed as follows:

Germany 82 divisions, Poland 10, Rumania 25, Bulgaria eight, Hungary 10, Austria 15, Yugo-Slavia one, Czechoslovakia one, Baltic and Black Sea 30, Russian territories 171 making the European total 183.

The correspondent said a European division totalled 9,000 men and the Asiatic 12,000.

"The Soviet system of occupation consists of establishing blocks of troops in each country with fully manned lines of communication with Russia. About one-third of the divisions are employed on communication routes and there is a fan-shaped distribution from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

## Loans To China To Be Used Exclusively For Reconstruction

Henceforth China will use the proceeds of foreign loans exclusively to promote reconstruction projects, especially industrial and mining, according to Mr Hsiao Chih, Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, quoted in the official Central News Agency.

Mr Hsiao is said to have emphasised that loans under negotiation—he did not specify with what nations—will be spent in procuring urgently needed machinery, transportation and water conservancy equipment.

China also intends to secure a number of completely equipped factories from abroad, he declared.

Mr Hsiao revealed that, in order to step up the economic rehabilitation of the country, the Government will shortly introduce a system under which the nation will be divided into seven economic regions, each under the control of an Industrial and Commerce Supervision Department.

The controlling bureaus will be located in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Chungking, Lanchow (in the north-western province of Kansu) and Mukden.—Reuter.

## TRAINING OF DUTCH TROOPS IN BRITAIN

London, Oct. 28.—It is most unlikely that Netherlands troops will be trained in Britain after November 30—the date by which the British military responsibility in Indonesia is to end. Maj Mayhew, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said in the House of Commons to-day in reply to a question by Lieut Col Rees Williams (Labour).

Maj Mayhew added that these arrangements were made originally because the Germans were still in Holland. He had no doubt that in future the Netherlands Government would not at all want to send soldiers "over here" for training. The greater part of the Dutch requirements had also been met.

Further requirements which they still had would have to be examined in relation to their demands on Britain's existing training facilities.—Reuter.

## SECURITY OF NANKING

Shanghai, Oct. 28 (UP).—The battalion of Chinese gendarmes which is undergoing special training for occupation duties in Japan has been diverted to a security mission in Nanking for the duration of the National Assembly scheduled for November 12.

Two infantry divisions, originally earmarked for occupation duties, were sent to the North Kiangsu front for the civil war earlier. It was indicated that Chinese occupation in Japan would be indefinitely delayed.



## Sino-Indian Ties Strengthened By Embassy Creation

(By Doon Campbell)

When the old signboard "Indian Agency General" was unrolled from the wall of 42 Peiping Road, the newest embassy in the capital of China was momentarily without an Ambassador and a national flag.

Outwardly there was hardly anything to indicate that overnight one of Nanking's most junior diplomatic missions had blossomed into a top-ranking embassy.

Twenty-one embassies and four legations are now established inside Nanking's ancient city wall.

Observers were scarcely surprised when the Governments of China and India raised the status of their respective diplomatic missions to the level of embassies.

Being neighbours and possessing two of the largest sets of humanity in the world, there are many economic, cultural links and traditional affinities binding China and India.

### New Inventory

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, who has consistently championed the democratic aspirations of a united China, has just unrolled a new inventory of big powers.

Mr. Nehru boldly named the United States, the Soviet Union, India and China as the "Four World Powers."

China likewise attaches great importance to the consolidation of her relations with India. A Chinese Foreign Office official told me that the appointment of the first Chinese Ambassador to New Delhi was a matter warranting the personal attention of the Generalissimo.

The official said that the Generalissimo would choose "one of our best men" for the post. There has been inevitable speculation, although well-informed quarters are unusually reluctant to suggest a name.

### Qualified Candidates

A few key Government officials who are most frequently mentioned as well-qualified candidates in unofficial circles are Dr. Kuo Nai-kung, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Wan Yuan-ning, member of the Legislative Yuan and Dr. Sun Fo's right-hand man. (Dr. Wen was one-time Chinese representative of the Ministry of Information in Hongkong).

While the appointment of these two officials is doubtless acceptable, it is questionable if the Government could spare either.

Dr. Kuo, born in Kwangsi 50 years ago, held top Government posts ever since his graduation from Lingnan University in 1922.

Dr. Wan Yuan-ning, 46 years old, graduated from Cambridge University, and was a Ministry of Information representative in India four years ago.

The implications of the decision to open full diplomatic relations between India and China are many and far-reaching. Revival of common interests which have waned somewhat since the monumental travel records of Huen Tsang and other Chinese Buddhist scholars in the early centuries, has already begun.

There is no doubt that the growth of a Pan-Asiatic sentiment will certainly be accelerated.—Reuter.

## Jap Peace Conference May Be Earlier Than Thought

Gifu, Oct. 28 (UP).—Premier Shigeru Yoshida told the press today that he hoped his Cabinet would continue in office until the peace treaty conference on Japan was held. He believed that, owing to the favourable trend toward recovery of worldwide economy as well as trade, the peace conference might be held sooner than was commonly expected.

### NOTICE

#### BUILDING FOR SALE.

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Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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### NOTICE

Advertisers requiring space in "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to submit copy not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding publication.

## French Air Liner Passenger's Allegations

(By Doon Campbell)

Cairo, Oct. 28 (UP).—A survivor charged to-day that the pilot of the ill-fated French airliner which crashed in the Egyptian desert refused to heed the appeals of the passengers that the plane should land at Cairo although the radio had failed six times since the take-off from Paris.

Elly Sasson, Oriental secretary of the Jewish Agency, said the pilot snapped "Mind your own business" when the passengers recognised Cairo as the plane circled the airfield and suggested that he should land.

The pilot, Sasson declared, kept reassuring those aboard that he was fully confident and capable of picking out Cairo airport.

Sasson said the plane after passing Cairo continued through Upper Egypt until the fuel ran out and crashed into the hill as the pilot tried to make a forced landing on the desert plateau.

The airliner caught fire and the passengers had to break out of the flaming wreckage. They started tumbling downhill and piled up against a rock on the edge of a 20-foot precipice. All of the 18 passengers were injured.

Joseph Elihu Perlman, aged 33, engineer of the Jewish Agency, died of burns.

The passengers were stranded on the desert for 48 hours before reaching hospital.

## Benzene Derivative Sweeter Than Sugar

Prof. Pieter Eduard Verkeide, of Delft Technical University, Holland, has reported the discovery of a new chemical compound 4,000 times as sweet as cane-sugar which promises far-reaching economies in food, candy and beverage industries and may help to end the worldwide sugar shortage.

Addressing the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, Prof. Verkeide said the new substance, which he declared is by far the sweetest known to man, is a benzene derivative. Developed during the war, it is already being manufactured in the Netherlands and has been used successfully as sweetening agent there and in several other European countries where it has been patented. Verkeide said the application for an American patent has been filed. He said the enormous industrial potentialities of the compound are suggested by comparison with saccharine and dulcine which were the only synthetic sweetening agents in practical use until recently.

He said saccharine is only 200 to 700 times as sweet as cane sugar while dulcine is 70 to 250 times as sweet. It said paraffin-like which is a compound described as a perfume with a taste 2,000 times as sweet as sugar, formerly held the record for sweetening power.

He said the new benzene derivative has only slight solubility in water but due to its high sweetening power this solubility is sufficient in every respect.

The implications of the decision to open full diplomatic relations between India and China are many and far-reaching. Revival of common interests which have waned somewhat since the monumental travel records of Huen Tsang and other Chinese Buddhist scholars in the early centuries, has already begun.

There is no doubt that the growth of a Pan-Asiatic sentiment will certainly be accelerated.—Reuter.

## BERLIN BOROUGH MAYOR INJURED

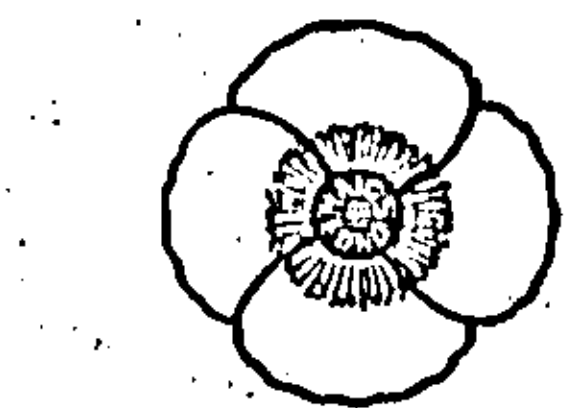
Berlin, Oct. 28. (UP).—Martin Kellermann, deputy Mayor of the Berlin borough of Mitte, was in a critical condition in a Berlin hospital today as the result of an October 26 accident in which his chauffeur was killed by a German highway police.

Kellermann's driver, Herbert Horn, was shot to death by a German policeman when he ignored warnings to stop at a roadblock near Bernau, 30 miles from Berlin.

The car was travelling at 30 miles an hour when it crashed into a tree, injuring both Kellermann and his wife, the police said.

Kellermann, a Socialist Unity Party member, is the second Russian appointed official to be involved in shooting within a week. On October 23 the body of Hans Hammer Schmidt, Mayor of Ruhlsdorf, Brandenburg, was found in a ditch near Berlin and the police are still searching for his slayer.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY



Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914 and 1918. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the war Disabled. The need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause cheques should be made payable to "Remembrance Day" and sent to Messrs Percy Smith & Co., Window House, Hong Kong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

## FACTS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FOOD SITUATION

### TWO-THIRDS OF POPULATION NORMALLY UNDERNOURISHED

TWO of every three of the world's population normally are undernourished and many more probably are doomed to malnutrition in the future, the Population Reference Bureau reports.

THE Bureau was organized as a non-profit scientific educational organization for purposes of gathering, co-relating and distributing population data. One of its aims is to point out what it considers to be the need for population limitation as a means of improving world conditions.

The Bureau, in its latest publication, quoted the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clinton P. Anderson as saying: "The present food crisis is not an unusual situation—it is only unusually severe. There's not enough food in the world to give everyone what he needs to eat, at any given moment. Two-thirds of the world's people are chronically undernourished."

Evidence of Mr. Anderson's claim is witnessed daily as starvation mounts in India and China.

The Population Reference Bureau said that causing of this chronic food deficiency is supposed to be accomplished by increasing the food producing capacity of large countries like China, Russia and India.

But, it said, "assuming that the food producing capacity of such large parts of the earth could be doubled, this would be no match for the increase in population" which should result if death rates of these countries are cut to the levels of the U.S., Great Britain and Canada.

### Population Factor

Although most people think the present food famine stems from war destruction, the Department of Agriculture says "world production of all foods in 1945-46 was about five per cent less than in pre-war." It also points out, however, that allowance for wartime population increases cuts to per capita food production about 12 per cent. Thus increases in population account for about seven per cent of food deficiencies.

The Population Reference Bureau figures reiterate the 18th Century Malthusian theory that population tends to increase far more rapidly

than its food supply, causing the weakest to starve.

While intensified agricultural methods have greatly increased food stocks since the days of Malthus, recent death rates have been reduced and birth rates increased. During the ten years preceding World War II, the population increase equaled the combined totals of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. The Bureau fears that in these statistics are the roots of to-day's disputes.

Population Bulletin, organ of the Bureau, said, "the increase of 563,000,000 between 1900 and 1940 may have set the stage for the present world food crisis, if not also for World Wars I and II."

The bulletin insists that only through exploitation of natural resources by modern mechanical methods has the world been able to support a tremendously increased population. But it maintains that the price for his exploitation must be paid.

British scientists Whyte and Jacks in their book "Vanishing Lands" state that "the price that has been and still must be paid, in health, contentment and aesthetic values that go with it, is incalculable."

### "Pork Barrel"

During the past 50 years the New World, led by the United States, has been the world's "pork barrel." Suddenly eyeing the Old World, the Population Bureau urges that now is the time for the United States to conserve its natural resources.

Population experts estimate 100,000,000 people as an ideal number for the United States. The latest count is 40,000,000 above that figure.

At the same time, the end of American resources is beginning to be seen. Official surveys show that known usable reserves of 22 essential minerals have been cut to a 35-year supply; that we are losing the equivalent of 200 40-acre farms every day through erosion that in the 30 years from 1909 through 1938 U.S. standing timber decreased 40 per cent.

## IMPROVED ROCKETS

Should be Very Helpful In Scientific Work

Washington, Oct. 28 (UP).—Army Air Forces sources disclosed that improved rockets were being developed which would penetrate much farther than the German V-2 that recently scored some 100 miles at White Sands. They said the missiles would be equipped with vacuum chambers which would open automatically on reaching the ionosphere and take "samples" of rarified atmosphere for study by scientists, other data be recorded by cameras and technical equipment built into rockets.

They reported long strides in the development of guided missiles but emphasized that push-button war was still a long way off—some 10 to 25 years anyway.

Scientists are working to give rockets an "automatic pilot"—tiny pneumatic motors to operate the rudders first to be turned on automatically if the rocket swerved off its course—also on a plan for guiding missiles from the ground with radio. Other rockets will be guided by a "homing device", directing them to a factory ship or other large metallic targets.

## P.I. REHABILITATION

New Office to Handle Joint Programme

Washington, Oct. 27 (UP).—Mr. Thomas MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, announced the establishment of a new division to begin the \$100,000,000, four-year, joint United States-Philippines programme of restoring highways, streets and bridges in the islands, and for economic rehabilitation and development.

Mr. MacDonald named Mr. Francis Turner as division engineer for the new office. He said the United States had allocated \$9,960,000 for work in the present fiscal year, terminating June 30, 1947. The division office in Manila would be part of a larger rehabilitation programme involving port and harbour work, transport, the fishing industry, school and hospital reconstruction, improvement of the public health and broad personal transition programme.

Scientists said the rocket also could be equipped with the proximity fuse to explode in the air near an approaching aircraft formation.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We're attracting quite a lot of attention—I never did like this loud shirt you bought me!"

## Truman's Link With The Press And Public

(By William Hardcastle)

When a newspaper story begins "The White House said today..." the reporter is almost certainly quoting the Missouri drawl of a tall, sad-looking newspaperman who, for \$2,500 a year acts as chief link between Mr. Harry Truman and the press and public.

He is Mr. Charles G. Ross—newspaperman familiarly call him "Charlie"—and none of the reference books say what the "G" stands for—so-called Presidential Press Secretary, friend of the Chief Executive since High School days, and one of the top members of that important but unofficial body which political enemies term the White House "kitchen cabinet."

In the opinion of most experienced Washington observers, Mr. Ross has one of the most unpleasant and least rewarding posts in the American Government. Though, as the President's No. 1 secretary, he ranks as an important adviser on matters of policy and protocol, his main task is to keep the press informed about everybody and everything in the White House.

### Daily Conference

Every morning at 10.30 a.m.—except on Sundays or when the President is out of town—he holds press conference; reporters who spend the day hanging about the White House lobby hoping to catch an interview. Presidential callers shuffle into his office and hear his account of Mr. Truman's activities.

He runs through the day's calling list, ticking off the reasons for the various visits, issues or forewarns of any statement by the President that is due that day, and submits himself to all and any questions about the White House and its far-flung interests.

Often enough in time of crisis, domestic or foreign, he has the press into his office several times a day; often while, say, crucial strike negotiations are going on in a backroom, he is at his desk until after midnight.

Generally speaking, he is frank with the Press, indulging rarely in diversionary "no comments" or "I don't know"; he seldom goes "off the record" either, but allows newspapermen to quote his words direct, or else to attribute them to an unidentified "White House spokesman."

### Watch for Traps

Of his many other duties—press surveying, contacting, speech and statement formulation—his chief is that of "stage managing" the President's own weekly press conferences. Here, he is supposed to listen closely to everything the President says, advise him on a tricky question, if necessary, and head him off "booby traps" that cunning reporters try to set in the frank give-and-take of these sessions.

It is, in fact, for his part in these conferences that Mr. Ross has suffered most criticism. It has been said that, if he had grasped the full significance of the occasion, he might have averted the severe mistakes the President has made at his recent press conferences—particularly, the "one which touched off the recent 'Wallace crisis'."

Whether such criticism is justified, it is not easy to say. One thing is certain, however, Ross is sincerely—some say fanatically—devoted to his "boss."

It is a friendship founded in schoolday experiences together. The friendship has ripened though remained constant ever since. They both graduated from Independence, Missouri, High School at the same time. While Mr. Truman first went into farming, then the haberdashery business, then into state and finally national politics, Mr. Ross carved out for himself a distinguished career in American journalism.

"Elder Statesman" Apart from a spell as professional journalist at the University of Missouri, Mr. Ross spent 26 years working for the highly respected St. Louis Post Dispatch. All but five of those years were spent in Washington, first in general reporting, which won him a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding newspaper work, then as an "elder statesman" journalist confining himself to writing occasional reflective, interpretative articles on economic and political developments, which were widely read not only in St. Louis but throughout the nation.

The day after Mr. Roosevelt died, Mr. Truman rang up Mr. Ross and said: "I want you to be my press secretary." Mr. Ross accepted promptly, and has held the post ever since.

He is one of several fellow Missourians whom the President has gathered round him as White House staff and "kitchen cabinet."

"Charlie" Ross has one of the toughest and most difficult jobs the President has to offer. Operating always under the pitiless publicity glare of the American and world press and radio, he is the spokesman of the executive head of one of the earth's three major powers.

Mr. Atlee himself and his Cabinet can speak in the House of Commons; Stalin addresses the world only as and when he chooses; but the President of the United States, from day to day, speaks through the diffident, drawing tones of school friend, Mr. C. G. Ross.—Reuter.

## TROOPS IN JAVA

New Delhi, Oct. 27 (UP).—Pandit Nehru told the Central Assembly today that India troops would be withdrawn from Indonesia by the end of November and that he would not tolerate any subterfuge or delay.

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SLAV CONGRESS

JAPAN'S PETROLEUM

Belgrade, Oct. 28 (UP).—It was announced to-day that the Slav Committee in Yugo-Slavia has received a letter from the Executive Committee of the Council of Canadian South Slavs informing it that a special delegation numbering 18 members will attend the Slav Congress in Belgrade.

Yugo-Slavia plans to have a network of powerful radio transmission stations, according to the radio committee which is at present meeting in Belgrade. The plans call for the erection of new stations and the strengthening of the technical forces of existing stations during

Tokyo, Oct. 28.—The Japanese Government was ordered to-day to terminate the petroleum monopoly by dissolving all statutes and ordinances pertaining to the distribution of petroleum. The move, according to a SCAP announcement, is to improve the allocation of critically short supplies.

The SCAP directive ordered the Japanese authorities to place petrol under a government agency—Central News.

1947 as well as the founding of a domestic radio industry as soon as possible.



